

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

It seems that the North Carolina Legislature, in the hands of the Conservative majority, are determined closely to tread the path of their Georgia prototypes—and Mr. Pool, the Senator from Bertie, is now a candidate for immortality on the platform with Mr. Ezzard & Co. Mr. Pool, it seems, can find nothing more practical to engage his attention and furnish employment for his Senatorial time, than the introduction of worthless peace resolutions—more worthless than a dry bone. Where has Mr. Pool been, that he has not learned before now, that effort after effort has been made by our Government to obtain a hearing from that of our adversaries, without avail?—indeed that all such efforts have been insultingly rejected?

In the proximity of his residence to the Yankee lines, has Mr. Pool heard from any source, of any State Government at the North, or any officer of Lincoln's Government, who holds out any hope that Commissioners—"mediators"—would be received for the purpose of negotiation? If he has, then let him, by all means, enlighten the people by communicating what are his hopes, and from whom he derives them. His resolutions profess to avoid "formal objections hitherto raised." What formal objection would they avoid? By whom raised? But there are objections, much more than formal; the objection that Lincoln has—that his government has—that his people have just exhibited in the clearest possible way, against any overtures of peace—any cessation of hostilities—any step towards negotiation, unless accompanied by the surrender of our arms, the abandonment of our government, and our submission to the government of the United States. Does Mr. Pool propose to avoid the "objections" of our enemies in this way? Is this his mode for "effectually to open negotiations for the termination of this most unfortunate and destructive war?"

It is a significant fact in Mr. Pool's resolutions, that he nowhere asserts this not to be his purpose. No word is uttered therein for Confederate independence—no intimation given that Mr. Pool's Commissioners are to be restricted to this, as the sole alternative of negotiations. On the contrary, the absence of the least allusion to this all-absorbing and controlling idea of the Southern people, is coupled with a tame denunciation of the war as a "most unfortunate and destructive war." How unfortunate? Does Mr. Pool mean to say that the act of separation passed by North Carolina, unanimously by her Convention, was an unfortunate act? That she ought still to be one of the States of the federal union? Unfortunate war. Mr. Pool might have found in his extensive knowledge of the English language, some phrase more befitting a Southern pen, when alluding to the vile, atrocious and wicked war which the enemies of his country are waging upon her. Unfortunate, indeed, to those whose children and parents, husbands and kin have perished, weltering in blood! Unfortunate, indeed, to those whose houses have been occupied, whose property has been destroyed, who are homeless and penniless. It is true pecuniary misfortunes have not resulted to all, from the war. Some have lost nothing—others have accumulated wealth; but those who have lost most, had they to lose over again, would renew the sacrifice with a loyal devotion, and never consider the war *unfortunate*, provided it shall be the means of bringing them out of bondage into the light of a glorious liberty. We object to the disclaimer of the justice of our cause, and the significant silence of Mr. Pool's resolutions upon the only point—the national independence—which the loyal people look to see every where and at all times accompany propositions for peace.

It was especially worth while for Mr. Pool to make a clear record on this point. As prominent as he has been in the State, he has been little heard of in the war; and it was due to his own character that his first public essay should be unequivocal.

The War News.

The Richmond Dispatch of Thursday (the latest received) says, yesterday the skies were bright and the air cool and bracing; but still the same quiet pervaded the military lines in front of Petersburg and Richmond as during the preceding wet weather. Should there now come a freeze, succeeded, as it surely would be, by a thaw, the campaign against Richmond, so far as any serious and extensive operations are concerned, may be fairly considered as ended; but even then it is likely that Grant will, with every temporary return of firm ground, attempt some minor enterprise.

Soldiers just from Colonel Mosby's command, assure us that the Eighth Yankee Corps is still in the Valley, and that no organized force has left Sheridan's army to reinforce Grant.

Mr. J. Robt. Jeffreys of Franklin county, advises for Hides at his Tanbury, and that he will tan Hides for indigent soldiers free of charge. Those able to pay, can get hides tanned at fifty cents per pound. We have had a present from Mr. Jeffreys of a specimen of his tanning, in the shape of an elegant Calf Skin. We have not seen as good a piece of Leather from any other Tanbury. If any one thinks he can beat it, let him send on a specimen, and we will give him the benefit of our examination.

The Female Clerks in the Departments Must not Get their Feet Wet.

Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, offered a resolution that the heads of the various bureaus of the Departments be requested to use the vehicles of the Government in conveying the female clerks to and from their offices when, in their opinion, the health and lives of said female clerks are jeopardized by the weather!

(Considerable laughter.)
Mr. Leach—Mr. Speaker, I move that this resolution be at once considered and passed. The Speaker—This is a joint resolution and must be referred to a committee, unless the House agrees to a suspension of the rules for its consideration.

Mr. Leach—I move a suspension of the rules.
The Speaker—Gentlemen who are in favour of a suspension of the rules for this resolution to be considered, will rise and stand until they are counted.

(Several gentlemen here rose, and the Clerk with his dexter finger proceeds to count them.)
The Speaker—There are not a sufficient number up, and the House refuses to suspend the rules.

Mr. Leach—Then, Mr. Speaker, I call for the ayes and noes!

(Bursts of laughter through the hall.)
The Speaker—The gentleman from North Carolina calls for the ayes and noes. (A pause ensues here while the gentlemen stand up and are counted.) There are not a sufficient number up and the ayes and noes are not ordered.

Mr. Leach—Then, Mr. Speaker, I move the resolution be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means!!
(Excessive and long continued laughter on the floor and in the galleries. Several members *(sotto voce)*—Let him call for a special committee.)

The foregoing rich scene is the last performance of our distinguished Representative from the 3rd District—Hon. J. T. Leach. The object of Mr. Leach seems to be to employ the Government ambulances and wagons to carry the lady clerks from their lodgings to their offices, and back to lodgings, in order that the dear breasted may not wet their feet. Our gallant member is now fairly at the foot of lovely woman, ardently engaged in furthering the interest of the charming clerks, so that "their lives and health may not be jeopardized by the weather." No one can deny, the gallant and honorable member pursued his purpose with becoming pertinacity—with his suspension of the rules, and his call for the ayes and noes, he managed to consume his usual time. His delicate charges were finally referred, *very appropriately*, to the "committee of ways and means."

By this time the House of Representatives beginning to be acquainted with the two Leaches. We still give the preference to our former competitor, whose chivalrous enlistment in behalf of the ladies, has placed a new "feather in his cap"—one out of which a very good pen might be made.

Legislative Summary.

On Saturday last, both Houses adjourned early, there being no special business before the Assembly, and the Committees not having had time to report.

In the Senate three important committees were announced.

In the House, Mr. Patton of Henderson, appeared and was sworn in. Resolutions were introduced calling on the Governor to suppress the C. S. distillery at Salisbury; to confiscate the property of traitors and alien enemies; to allow transportation to soldiers on a furlough subsequent to the first.

The bill to repeal all State exemptions was adversely reported on, and report concurred in. The bill to appoint an assistant county relief commissioner passed. Resolution to allow Perrin Busee to purchase clothes from the Q. M., was lost—yeas 34, nays 43.

SUPREME COURT.—The Winter Term will commence on the second Monday in December, the 12th. Causes will be called by circuits, as heretofore arranged, but no weeks given. Applicants for license to practice in the County Courts or Superior Courts will be examined on the first day.

The friends of Lieutenant J. E. M. Howard, 4th N. C. Troops, will be glad to learn that he was not killed, as reported, but after sustaining a very painful and dangerous wound, he fell into the hands of the enemy and was at last accounts doing well in the hospital at Winchester.

COMMODORE BUCHANAN.—The friends of this gallant commander will rejoice to hear that his leg, which was so seriously wounded at Mobile, and given once up as lost, is saved, and he is now rapidly recovering. This statement is made on authority of a letter from the Commodore himself.

PERSONAL.—Brig. Gen. Wright and Staff, Brig. Gen. Chestnut and Staff, Brig. Gen. Blanchard and Staff, and Brig. Gen. Garrell and Staff, are at present in Augusta.

Maj. Gen. Ransom and Staff have arrived at Charleston.

The Richmond papers of Thursday last contain amusing accounts of a trial before the Mayor of that city, of Messrs. Foote and Swan of the House of Representatives, and Mr. John Mitchell, a writer for the *Examiner*. A duel was said to be on the tapis between Messrs. Foote and Mitchell, Mr. Swan being the carrier of the belligerent missile. All hands were bound over to keep the peace. A skirmish occurred between Mr. Foote and Mr. Swan, on presenting the challenge—Mr. F. receiving a broken head. Let all hands be sent to Georgia to work off their bellicose bile.

A report was brought from Wilmington yesterday, that Gen. Wright had met the enemy in Georgia, and turned him about from his "on to the sea" route. We forbear the particulars we have heard.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1864.

The Senate branches of the Select Joint Committees were announced as follows:
On a System of Tithing—Messrs. Odom, Aycock and Crump.

On the Importation of Goods, Memorials, and Congress for Compensation for the Advance, etc.—Messrs. Wright, Ellis and Spright.
On the Production of Salt—Messrs. Leitch, Courts and Blount.

House resolution to increase the pay of soldiers to \$45 per month was introduced and read.
The House bill to allow the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts their expenses while in pursuance of their official duties, if not exceeding \$4000 per annum, was taken up, and pending consideration thereof the Senate, after the shortest sitting of the session adjourned, the committees meeting thereafter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1864.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Episcopal Church. (During his supplication the venerable gentleman fainted and was borne from the Hall.)

Mr. Patton of Henderson, appeared and was sworn in and leave of absence was granted Messrs. Crawford of Wayne, Harrington, Wheeler, Holton, Phillips, Harris and Love. The Standing Committee on Corporations was then announced as follows: Messrs. Waugh, Mann, Cobb, Powell, Morley, Peace, Stipe, Ashworth, Grier, Carson of Alexander, and Gudgeon.

Resolutions were then introduced as follows:

By Mr. Craige of McDowell, that the Governor take such steps as he may deem proper to suppress the S. distillery at Salisbury.

Mr. J. H. Headen of Chatham, that the Judiciary Committee inquire as to what legislation is necessary to confiscate the property of alien enemies and disloyal citizens. Agreed to.

Mr. Jones of Davis, as to the expediency of exempting one miller to each county, or such as had an annual custom grinding of 3000 bushels of corn. Agreed to.

The following bills were then introduced: By Mr. Phillips of Orange, to incorporate the North Carolina Company of Chemists.

Mr. Murphy of Sampson, to re-claim swamps.
Mr. Grier of Mecklenburg, to permit the sale of Sardinia Academy, land and building, and the purchase and erection of others.

The Committee on Claims reported in favor of that of Powell, Low & Co. Report concurred in.

The Joint Standing Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the bill to repeal all laws exempting State officers, and recommended that it do not pass. Report concurred in.

The bill providing for the appointment of an assistant county relief commissioner was read a third time and passed.

Bills to incorporate the Fayetteville Enterprise Cotton Company, and the Fayetteville, N. C. Iron Works, were put upon their second readings, and the former read.

Resolution to allow Perrin Busee to purchase clothing at Government prices from the State Q. M. Department being before the House, Mr. Waugh of Surry, objected to its adoption. His son was shivering in the trenches, and he could not buy clothes for him from the Q. M., while it was proposed to allow this privilege to this young man in a shade office.

Messrs. Shepherd and Phillips advocated its passage as being a small matter.

Mr. Waugh moved its indefinite postponement. Yeas 46, nays 60. The resolution was then put upon its passage and failed, yeas 34, nays 43.

A bill to incorporate Wilson Academy in Chatham county was read the second time.

Enrolled and engrossed bills, to empower twenty-one magistrates in Wake county to transact generally all county business, and to extend the time for the registration of grants, were received from the Senate, and the latter taken up and passed.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill to incorporate the Ocklock Iron Company.

So much of the Treasurer's report as refers to the Insane Asylum, was referred to the appropriate committee; and that portion relative to Burke square referred to the committee on public buildings.

House then adjourned.

Methodist Protestant Conference.

The North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church held its session at Bess' Chapel, Lincoln county, beginning on Wednesday the 9th of November, and ending on the following Monday.

The reports brought in from the various sections of the State followed an unusual degree of prosperity and a very large increase of members. Handsome additions were made to the Missionary Fund. Resolutions were passed looking to the improvement and permanency of the Church paper, the "Watchman and Harbinger," and J. L. Michaux was re-elected Editor. The Publishing Committee is R. H. Wills, T. H. Pegram and Isaac Thacker.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President—T. H. Pegram.

Albemarle—Unsupplied.
Reno—W. H. Wills.
Orange—J. C. Deans.
Alamance—J. W. Lineberry.
Asheboro—J. W. Heath.
Yadkin—A. Gray.
Davidson—J. Deans.
Cleveland—C. A. Pickens.
Buncombe—W. C. Kennett.
Pigeon River—R. R. Michaux.
Green River—J. A. Higgins.

Stanly—H. W. Peeples.
Charlotte—L. M. Nolan.
Mecklenburg—W. M. B. Roberts.
Madison—N. J. Roberts, J. P. Eller.
Granville—S. P. Harris, A. C. Harris.
Haw River—R. H. Wills, J. M. Waynick.
Tar River—A. M. Love.

Halifax—J. R. Ball.
Greensboro—C. F. Harris.
Randolph—J. H. Gilbreath.
Winston—J. M. Kennett.
Monroe—Z. C. Lineberry.
McDowell—P. A. Whitener.

Catawba—H. A. T. Harris.
Mickville—R. F. Gray.
Caldwell—R. W. Pegram.
Seaboard—R. N. Felt.

Fayetteville—Unsupplied.
The next Conference will be held at Enfield.

Halifax county, beginning on Wednesday before the second Sunday in November, 1865.

Western Democrat.

Confederate States Congress.

SENATE.
MONDAY, November 21, 1864.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hoge, of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Semmes, of La., introduced the following joint resolution, which was read a first and second time:

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the value of the articles deliverable as tax in kind, under existing laws, is not regulated by the schedule of prices, taxed by the State. Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the impostment acts, and said Commissioners have no control over the subject by appeal or otherwise; and the quantity and quality, as well as the value of said articles, is to be ascertained and assessed, in case of disagreement between the tax payer and assessor, by disinterested referees appointed in the manner specified in the act imposing the tax in kind.

The resolution was debated by Messrs. Semmes of La., Orr, Simms of Ky, Hunter, Hill and Burnett, when,
On motion of Mr. Semmes, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Russell, of Va.:

Resolved, That this House deem it proper, in view of recent events, to repeat the declaration expressed in the joint resolution adopted by the last Congress declaring the same of Congress in regard to reuniting with the United States—that it is the unalterable determination of the people of the Confederate States, who are suffering all the horrors of a cruel and protracted war, that they will never, on any terms, politically affiliate with a people who are engaged in the invasion of their soil and the butchery of their citizens.

Mr. Clarke, of Mo., desired, but was not permitted, to offer a substitute to the above, containing substantially, though in a more extended form, the declaration contained therein.

Mr. Russell called the ayes and nays, and the resolution was adopted by the following vote: Ayes 83, nays 47.

The following gentlemen voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Baldwin, Barkdale, Batsin, Bell, Blanchard, Boyce, Bruley, Branch, Bridges, E. H. Bruce, H. W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Clark, Clotson, Cluskey, Colyar, Conrow, Crikshank, Darden, D'Arnette, Dickinson, Dupre, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Fuller, Gaitler, Garland, Gholsen, Goode, Hanley, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Holder, Holliday, Johnson, Keeble, Kenner, Lamkin, J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Lester, Logan, Lyon, Meehan, McMullen, Meneses, Miles, Miller, Montague, Moore, Murray, Norton, Orr, Perkins, Ramsey, Reed, Rivers, Russell, Sexton, Simpson, J. M. Smith, W. E. Smith, Smith of Ala., Smith of N. C., Sneed, Starks, Swann, Triplett, Turner, Vest, Villero, Welch, Wickham, Wilkes, Witherspoon, and Mr. Speaker. Nays none.

Mr. J. T. Leach—A resolution to provide Government transportation for female clerks to and from their places of abode in excessively inclement weather. He asked that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Miles, it was referred to the Committee on Quartermasters.

Mr. Leach—A joint resolution to the crediting of the several States with the troops furnished by them since the commencement of the war. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. J. T. Leach informed the House that he intended offering, at an early day, a third declaration of Independence.

Mr. Smith, of N. C.—A bill to make four percent bonds and certificates receivable in payment of public dues. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Also, a resolution relating to the execution of the tax law. Adopted.

Mr. Fuller, of N. C.—A bill to amend the act organizing forces to serve during the war. Referred to the Military Committee.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 22.

Mr. Walker, of Ala., introduced a bill to repeal in part an act to regulate the destruction of property under military necessity, &c. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Orr, of S. C., introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the causes of the recent reverses sustained by the Confederate arms in the Valley of Virginia, and what, if any, additional action is required by the legislative department of the Government to prevent their recurrence.

Mr. Henry, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill, which was read the first and second times, and ordered to be placed upon the calendar:

An act, to amend an act, entitled an act to increase the efficiency of the army, by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities, approved 19th February, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the first section of said act be so amended as to increase the compensation given to the free negroes and other free persons of color named in said section, to eighteen dollars per month.

That the second section of said act be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of War to employ for all the purposes named in the first section of said act, forty thousand slaves, instead of twenty thousand as therein provided.

That the third section of said act be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of War to impress forty thousand slaves in case he shall be unable to procure their services on hire as therein provided.

That the fourth section of said act be amended by adding thereto, that after free negroes are pressed, in making impressments of slaves, those not engaged in agriculture, manufacture, and manufacturing pursuits, shall be first impressed, and in case there shall be any deficiency, further impressments of slaves shall be made by taking them from those persons who have fifteen or more able bodied field hands between sixteen and fifty years of age.

Mr. Barnwell, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill entitled an act to amend the 12th section of the act entitled "An act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," approved 17th February, 1864, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Hill, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made an adverse report the up bill for extending the assessment of prices for the army to all citizens of the Confederate States.

Mr. Hill, from the same Committee, reported back, with amendments, an act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for

the establishment and payment of claims for a certain description of property taken or informally impressed for the use of the army." The bill gave rise to a long discussion, in which Messrs. Garland, Hill, Orr, Brown, Semmes of La., Watson, and Johnson of Mo., took part, when the amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 21.
To the Senate of the Confederate States:
In response to your resolution of the 19th instant, I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of State, which conveys the information requested.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Richmond, 18th November, 1864.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the Senate of the 19th instant, referred to me for an answer to the inquiry whether "any State of the United States has, through any of her recognized authorities, directly or indirectly expressed a willingness to go into convention with the States of this Confederacy for the purpose of negotiating a peace, or consulting on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities," and respectfully report that no intimation, direct or indirect, has been received by this Government, of a willingness on the part of any State of the United States to go into convention with the States of this Confederacy, for the purpose of negotiating a peace, or consulting on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities, or for any purpose whatever.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

To the President.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. J. M. Leach, of N. C., made a personal explanation, in which he spoke in very denunciatory terms of a publication in the Richmond "Examiner" of Monday, which characterized him as a peace man and a reconstructionist. He indignantly denied the latter charge, and said he was anxious for peace, as far as to stop the effusion of blood and make honorable terms of negotiation.

The House passed a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds in certain cases.

Also Senate bill to amend the third section of an act entitled "An act to organize forces to serve during the war."

Also Senate bill to amend the law in relation to the receipt of counterfeit treasury notes by disbursing officers of the government.

Mr. Miles, from the Military Committee, reported back a bill (introduced by Mr. J. T. Leach, of N. C.) for the suppression of intemperance in the army, with a recommendation that it do not pass. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Russell, of Va., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Russell, the House went into secret session. Adjourned.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The War News.

Yesterday was another one of those days of steady rain which produce fathomless mud and put a temporary stop to military operations. All was quiet, wet, and cheerless, on the lines before Richmond and Petersburg.

General Pickett still holds the advanced position taken from the enemy on Thursday night. The Yankees in his front are in a very bad humor because of the loss of their picket line and pickets, and especially because of their signal failure to retake the former on Friday night; and they have, in consequence, treated him to repeated heavy, but harmless, cannonades.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

General Breckinridge's victory in East Tennessee gets better as it gets older. The prisoners captured are now reported at eight hundred and fifty. The Yankees stopped on Friday to make a stand at Strawberry Plains, but finding General Vaughan again making for their rear, broke again, and did not stop until safe within the fortifications at Knoxville.

FROM KENTUCKY.

We have late news from Kentucky, giving cheering accounts of affairs there. The day before our informant left, one hundred men had come out and joined General Lyon's command.

Bands of rangers are organized in different portions of the State, and are joining the Confederate army as fast as they raise command.

The State went largely for McClellan in the late election, and Lincoln received very few votes.

OUR WOUNDED AT WINCHESTER.

We have a letter from Winchester from one in a position to know of what he writes, which says that the Confederate wounded there numbered six hundred and ninety-four, and the Federal wounded, after the battle of Cedar creek, was four thousand. Of the Confederate wounded, ninety have died, eighty-two been sent North, and forty made their escape. Our prisoners have been furnished liberally by the Federal medical director, but the secondary sawbones show as much of their malice as they can by preventing them from receiving food and delicacies from the ladies at Winchester.

FROM TEXAS.

A gentleman, just arrived from Texas, says that the crops in that State were never better this year; and the State being clear of the enemy, the crops have been gathered and husked. There is a sufficient amount of food in Texas to feed the whole Confederate army for six months.

CHURCH TREATMENT OF DEBENTERS.—One of our associations, in answer to a query sent up, has declared its opinion that deserters from the army should be arraigned before the church of which they are members, and expelled. We concur most heartily. Such a crime is rebellion against God and against Caesar, at the same time. No man who deserts the flag of his country is fit for membership in a Baptist Church.

But there is another class of delinquents who should be looked after—the men who evade military duty by trifling or false pretenses, and those who aid others, in doing so. We deem the country most needs is soldiers—fighting men—men at the front. Every capable man is bound to be there, unless he has good and sufficient reason for being elsewhere. And upon him lies the burden of proof.

He must be able to prove that he is doing his country better service than he could do by going to the army.—Confederate Baptist.

E. D. Hall, Esq., has been elected Senator from New Hanover, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Eli W. Hall, Esq.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TUGGASS, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Insurrection of The Yankee Prisoners in Salisbury.

SALISBURY, Nov. 25.—The Federal prisoners confined here made an attempt to escape about two o'clock to day, occasioning some excitement. They attempted to seize the arms of the guard on duty within the walls and is several cases succeeded, having disarmed a man they thrust him through with the bayonet. Two of our guard were killed and several wounded. The picket guard witnessing these demonstrations opened fire on the prisoners with musketry and two field pieces charged with canister, killing and wounding some forty or fifty before order was restored. The guilty ones have been ferreted out. All quiet now.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 25.—New York papers of the 23d, and the Baltimore American— evening edition—of the same date, have been received. A telegram from Washington dated 23d, says: Nearly two weeks have elapsed since direct information was received from Sherman. At least a month ago he fully informed the authorities at Washington of his plans.

New Orleans papers of the 16th say Canby is recovering.

A Washington telegram of the 23d says, there is information from City Point that but a short time will elapse before the Dutch Gap Canal is opened.

Burbridge has taken summary action in the case of Lt. Gov. Jackson of Kentucky. He has decreed his banishment beyond the Federal lines. Gold 23 3/4.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, Nov. 25.—European advices to the 10th received. The details of the capture of the Florida are given in the English journals. They indignantly denounce the affair. The Times says the act was most flagrantly lawless and presumes the American Government and its citizens will hasten to repudiate it, and the New York Chamber of Commerce will not scruple or forfeit its character by rewarding or justifying the crime committed. The Morning Post thinks the Federal Government will disavow the act, but has misgivings about it. It thinks the outrage cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed by other powers, and that all maritime powers should enter their protest against it. The Herald believes an event such as this will force the European nations to interfere in American difficulties for their own security. The Daily News and Star, Yankee organs, are silent in regard to the subject. The latest English journals publish official correspondence with Brazil. The Morning Star denounces the seizure and hopes the American Government will repudiate it.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 27.—The New York Herald of the 25th received. News unimportant. It says Breckinridge was within six miles of Cumberland Gap on Monday, where there was heavy skirmishing with his army the entire day.

Burbridge has moved from Lexington, Ky., with a strong force, to prevent Breckinridge from entering Kentucky.

The schooner Sybil of Nassau, was captured in Gulf stream, with over 300 bales of cotton on board. She claimed to be from Mattanoras.

A company of over one hundred men, composed of rebel deserters, who had been acting as scouts in the Union service, were recently captured sixty miles north of Baltimore. All but twenty-one were immediately shot or hung.